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the shifting of political parties and leaders during the decade before 1868. A similar work must be performed for each other reconstructed state before a clear understanding of Reconstruction and of present politics can be had.

Some points are worthy of special mention: the author emphasizes the continuing influences of the ante-bellum rivalry of Whig and Democrat; the curious fact is clearly brought out that some of the radical secessionist leaders not only soon wanted peace, but later strongly opposed negro suffrage and finally became leaders of the negro party—W. W. Holden of North Carolina and F. J. Moses of South Carolina are types; the conservatives, largely Whigs, effected secession at the last, fought the war, formed the “Johnson” governments, and later organized the Democratic party—so that in North Carolina even more than in other Southern states the present Democratic party rests on a Whig foundation.

In criticism of the work little can be said. The influence of secret societies in forming the negro party was, as the author says, important, yet this point is not developed; in discussing the number of North Carolina troops in the Confederate army (p. 35) the total enrollment is given, not the number of individuals; and since there was such a close relation between the number of negroes in a community and the politics of the whites in that locality, it would have been well if the author had shown more clearly the differences between the black and the white counties, especially since the geographic, social, and political sectionalism of North Carolina was more complicated than that in other Southern states. However, it is possible that in the second volume these matters are to be dealt with, and the neglect of them in this volume does not prevent it from being the most useful treatment of state politics during the period.

WALTER L. FLEMING.

The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898. Edited by EMMA HELEN BLAIR and JAMES A. ROBERTSON. Vol. XXXIX., 1683-1690. Vol. XL., 1690-1691. Vol. XLI., 1691-1700. Vol. XLII., 1670-1700. Vol. XLIII., 1670-1700. Vol. XLIV., 1700-1736. Vol. XLV., 1736. Vol. XLVI., 1721-1739. (Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clark Company. 1906, 1907. Pp. 303, 473, 324, 313, 319, 313, 331, 376.)

VOLUMES XXXIX.-XLIII. of this series, so far as their documents follow the strict chronological order, are occupied with the last two decades of the seventeenth century. More space in these five volumes is occupied, however, with extracts from missionary chronicles covering practically the entire second half of that century, and with appendices giving ethnological descriptions of the Filipinos in general and of the relations of the Spaniards with the Moros, including documents coming down to the last years of Spanish rule in the Philippines.

The narration of Dampier, concluded in volume XXXIX., falls properly under this last head. Dampier is not very reliable as to Philippine geography, but his accounts of the Magindanaos and of the inhabitants of the Batanes Islands, among both of which peoples he and his companions stopped for some time, are interesting throughout, and contain points of value for ethnologist and historian. The fifty-page appendix on "Moro Pirate Raids" in volume XLI. is excellent for its abstracts and its condensed bibliographical information. In this connection, the map (*circa* 1700) of Magendanao (Mindanao) by Faky-nolano, elder brother of the Sultan, reproduced from the original in the British Museum, deserves notice. The selections from Friar Combés (1667) in volume XL. deal with the natives of the southern islands, and especially with the Moros. Combés's work is valuable as a history of Spanish operations in the Moro territory, but he is an untrustworthy guide as to the customs of the people, lacking totally the spirit or interest of the scientific observer. The annotations here drawn from Blumen-tritt and Retana (both of them strangers to Mindanao and the Moros) and from Father Pastells are never of much value and are often unreliable. The nineteenth-century letters from Jesuit missionaries in Mindanao, printed in volume XLIII., are of interest but of scant scientific value. This volume's appendix contains 65 pages reprinted from the *Narrative* of Lieutenant Wilkes, commander of the United States Exploring Expedition of 1838-1842, this extract dealing especially with Sulu and the first official relations of the United States with that archipelago. In a foot-note on page 187 is reproduced the English text of Lieutenant Wilkes's treaty with the Sultan of Sulu regarding the treatment to be accorded to ships and traders from the United States.

The "ethnological appendices" which occupy nearly all of volumes XL. and XLIII. deal mainly, however, with the Filipinos of the Christianized provinces. Of the authorities here translated or abstracted, the Jesuit Colín (1663) easily leads. It must be remembered, however, that he wrote a century after the conquest, and moreover he rarely indicates to the reader whether he is testifying as to primitive Filipino civilization, customs, etc., from his own observations or from the writings of earlier chroniclers. The extracts from Friar San Antonio (1738) are valueless on this score, being a mere jumble of data drawn from Plasencia, Colín, Combés and others. Likewise the review of the peoples of the Philippines by Friar Zúñiga (1803) is remarkable chiefly for being fantastic. It is interesting to compare (volume XLIII.) the similarity of the Filipino superstitions described by Friar Ortiz (1731) with those shown to be still persisting, even in central Luzon, by a Filipino writer of 1905. Friar San Agustín's famous letter (1720) on Filipino characteristics is well presented, with both sides of the subject brought out in comments and selections from the Jesuits, Murillo Velarde and Delgado, and others, in volume XL.

The friar-chronicles here translated and abstracted are: Recollect

history, 1661-1712, by Father Assis (compared as to Mindoro and Zambales missions, with the later history of Father Concepción); Augustinian history, 1670-1700, by Father Díaz; and Dominican missions in Zambales, Pangasinan and Kagayan, 1669-1700, by Father Salazar. Among these, Father Assis easily leads as a historian, and his compilation contains a good fund of miscellaneous information, shedding light upon religious and ecclesiastical conditions, Spanish administration and trade, and even upon the life of the people. Few and far between are such items given by the tedious Father Díaz, chronicler of chapter happenings, and, even as abstracted, one must regard the space he occupies as in great part wasted.

Among the various documents in strict chronological order, those in volume XXXIX. presenting the contest of Archbishop Pardo (1681-1689) with civil authorities and ecclesiastical seculars, and those in volume XLII. presenting the controversy over Archbishop Camacho's attempt to enforce episcopal visitation of the friars' parishes, are of prime importance; and they have been well presented and annotated. The Pardo controversy is of interest as a contest not over principles, but over personalities in the main, and because it reveals the state of jealousy between civil and ecclesiastical authority, between regular and secular ecclesiastics, and among the orders themselves. The Camacho controversy involved an important principle, which was not, however, decisively settled in practice till later in Philippine history.

Volumes XLIV.-XLVI. are taken up for the most part with the continuation of Alvarez de Abreu's *Extracto Historial*, bringing the history of Philippine commerce down to 1736, and the translations and compilations regarding education in the Philippines throughout the entire period of Spanish rule. Among the documents which carry along the chronological record, the letter of Master-of-Camp Santisteban (1730) is what the modern editor would call a document of "human interest", though its revelations of Philippine politics and trade as affected by cliques and intrigues in Spain, Mexico, and the islands themselves furnish material for the historian only upon the sordid side of man's nature. If the story of Governor Bustamante's assassination were to be reproduced, one would wish to see both sides quite fully presented; here we have only the glossed-over accounts of the archbishop, of a Jesuit, and of the Augustinian friar, Concepción. Yet the abstract of this period from Concepción's history only tells us that he "gives the principal items of revenue and expenditure at this time" (1718); one would prefer to have that "budget" from Concepción, with only a bibliography, if space failed, of the Bustamante scandal. At any rate, Montero y Vidal's account of this episode should have been mentioned.

The *Extracto Historial* of Alvarez de Abreu is a work of prime value, and a service has been performed by its reproduction in this series. It sheds light on the details of the galleon trade, on Spain's bad economic policy, the failure to develop Philippine internal trade and resources

(only 30,000 *pesos* yearly of Philippine products being sent to Acapulco about 1720), the question of the *situado*, or subsidy from Mexico, etc. Still we do not get exact details on the system of government book-keeping as between Mexico and the Philippines. We do learn that the net payments in cash from the Mexican treasury to the Philippine treasury ranged from 73,000 to 93,000 *pesos* annually during the years 1723-1731.

The appendix on "Education in the Philippines", occupying most of volumes XLV. and XLVI., forms, together with documents previously published in this same series, and with its very carefully prepared bibliographical data and annotations, by far the best treatment of that subject available in any work. In fact, there is no other comprehensive treatment of this subject to compare with it. It is a most praiseworthy piece of editorial work.

JAMES A. LEROY.

MINOR NOTICES

Mr. Garret Chatfield Pier has issued the first part (University of Chicago Press, 1906, pp. 23, 21 plates) of a catalogue of his collection of Egyptian antiquities. The catalogue will extend through several volumes. The antiquities catalogued in this part have been acquired by the author since 1897. They consist chiefly of domestic implements and ornaments, and notably of seals, the development of which, in their various forms and materials, is here traced and illustrated. In the plates the most remarkable pieces of glazeware are colored, and the attempt is made to reproduce the softened tones of their present condition. The stone implements figured in the catalogue are representative specimens from a large collection, the majority of which are Fayum surface finds. A specimen of every common Fayum type, and a few of the more unusual forms, are given. The provenance of some of the antiquities is unknown, and in the case of many others, information on this point is confined to the statements of dealers and Arabs.

The Roman System of Provincial Administration to the Accession of Constantine the Great. By W. T. Arnold, M.A. New edition, revised from the author's notes by E. S. Shuckburgh, Litt.D. (Oxford, B. H. Blackwell, 1906, pp. xviii, 288.) The merits of this work are too well known to need mention here. No one has described in so concise, attractive and trustworthy a fashion as Arnold has done the functions of the general and local governments in the provinces, the strong and the weak points of Roman rule, the development of imperial policy, and the influence of expansion upon domestic politics. It remains for us here merely to note the changes which have been made in the book for the new edition, and to consider whether it reflects our present knowledge of the subject. So far as the body of the text is concerned it is essen-